

WEATHER.

Probably snow this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight. Tomorrow fair; lowest temperature tonight about 22 degrees.

Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 46, at 4:20 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 37, at 2 p.m. today.

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No. 20,246.

GERMANS VIOLENTLY ASSAILING THE FRENCH IN REGION OF VERDUN

Repulses With Heavy Losses Claimed By Paris--Berlin Reports Success at Douaumont.

Fierce Fighting at Village of Vaux--British Gain Along Belgian Front--Tentons Seek to Turn Up Enemy Flanks.

LONDON, March 3.—The Germans have resumed their violent attacks to the north of Verdun, fighting being of extremely violent character.

The only point where they attained any success, according to this afternoon's official statement by the French war office, was in the Douaumont region. There they succeeded in reaching Douaumont village, where heavy fighting is continuing. According to the Berlin version of the fighting, German troops cleared the village of Douaumont and pushed their lines to the west and to the south of the village and of the armored fort yesterday. The German statement adds that more than 1,000 prisoners were taken and also that a number of heavy guns were captured.

Bombardments and attacks on the part of German troops continued all yesterday evening. Near Douaumont several fruitless endeavors on the part of the Germans were repulsed with cruel losses for them, according to Paris.

The village of Vaux also was attacked by the Germans, but these advances were checked by the French fire, and the Germans were compelled to retire, leaving a great number of dead, says the French statement.

Intense Fire in the Woivre.

The bombardment continued with great intensity yesterday evening and last night in the Woivre district, but French forces held the Germans in check by their curtain of fire, according to Paris.

The artillery of the Germans has been active in the vicinity of Malancourt and near Hancourt.

The activity of the British along the front in Belgium has begun to attract increased attention with the delivery of the thrust which yesterday afternoon for them the 9th and 10th divisions lost last month along the Ypres Comines canal. From various sources have come accounts of heavy artillery play along the Yser front. Whether these reports arose merely from the preparatory fire for the local attack of yesterday or if it is a greater effort by the British is in course of development is not yet apparent.

Trying to Roll Up Flanks.

The drives from two sides against Verdun, now renewed, are held to indicate a familiar German plan of rolling up the flanks of a position or using the clawhammer jaws of the military machine to get at the heart of the position. This plan is being used in this connection to the development of a heavy bombardment of the French positions on La Motte, Douaumont, and the Meuse to the northwest of Verdun. No infantry attack on this flank position has yet been reported, however, the renewal of the bombardment on the Meuse to the Douaumont region, on the northeast front, where the French report German repulses.

Possible Argonne Development.

Possible development of some German movement in the Argonne, still farther to the northwest of the fortress, is indicated by the Paris report that the French have directed a concentrated fire on hostile positions there. Observers' eyes also are still on the Champagne region, beyond the Argonne, where the Germans recently made gains toward the south, and where a serious break in the French lines would have a material influence upon the situation. By interfering with lines of communication in the east, the German military writers are laying stress on the large amount of territory wrested from the French in the first week of the campaign, pointing to the advantage which the reduction of the defensive front of the fortress gives the German for their concentric artillery fire.

French Communication.

The text of the French statement issued by the French war office this afternoon reads as follows:

"In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment and the attacks of the enemy were continued all last evening with redoubled violence. In the sector of the village of Douaumont, after several fruitless efforts which were repulsed with cruel losses on their part, the Germans were successful in penetrating to the village of Douaumont. The fighting is continuing with great intensity. A little further to the east the village of Vaux was attacked and about the hour of the northeast front were broken by our curtain of fire and the activity of our machine guns. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving among our barbed-wire entanglements a large number of dead bodies.

In the Woivre district yesterday evening and last night the bombardment continued with great intensity.

Checked, however, by our curtains of fire the enemy found it impossible to come out.

To the west of the River Meuse, in the regions of Malancourt and of Hancourt, the artillery of the enemy has been active.

"In Lorraine, in the region to the south of the forest of Parrey, a feeble attack on the part of the enemy was dispersed by infantry fire and the use of hand grenades.

Statement of Last Night.

The text of last night's French statement follows:

"In Belgium destructive fires have been directed by our artillery against

PLANS TO PROTEST THE BORLAND RIDER

Organized Labor to Hold Mass Meeting at National Rifles' Armory Tonight.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SLATED AS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

J. Edwin Giles Declares That Government Employees Have the Right to Unionize.

J. Edwin Giles, president of the Office Workers' Union of Washington, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, today announced that all plans have been completed for the big mass meeting to be held tonight at National Rifles' Armory by organized labor, in its attempt to defeat the Borland rider pending in the House of Representatives which seeks to increase the hours of labor of government employees without additional pay. Samuel Gompers will be the principal speaker.

Mr. Giles made public a statement today, in connection with plans for the mass meeting, designed to correct the impression which he says has unfortunately "and wrongly" obtained circulation that government employees are not allowed to become members of labor unions. Mr. Giles said that every government worker in Washington, as well as the members of labor organizations generally, will be welcomed at National Rifles Hall tonight, and that not only is there nothing in the laws of the United States to prevent their taking part in a labor meeting, but he asserts that the laws specifically give government clerks and other employees the right to form unions.

Such organization, he said, would be a sure deterrent to any future attempt to increase the hours of labor of government employees without corresponding increase in pay.

Effect of "Mistaken Idea."

"These mistaken ideas of the clerks alone stand in the way of the immediate organization of the strongest sort of a union," Mr. Giles said. "But we are going ahead just the same, for we have been assured by the labor leaders in Congress that the Borland amendment will be doomed if we do our part in the campaign against its enactment."

President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor also have been giving the personal attention to the matter and both will speak before tonight's meeting. Others of still less casual remarks are President John H. Ferguson of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, and Thomas H. Flaherty of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Various Organizations Protest.

Protests against the proposed action from various organizations throughout the district were voiced. The federated branches of the National League of Government Employees, meeting in special session at Hotel Manhattan, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring:

"We are opposed to the attempted legislation known as the Borland rider, increasing by one hour the working day of government employees. It would be enacted it will result in decreased efficiency in the working machinery of the executive department of the government and impose unnecessary hardships on these faithful employees."

Branches No. 23, 38 and 4 were represented at the meeting. The resolution was passed by a vote of 10 to 2. The resolution was submitted by E. W. Rice, president of the House of Representatives, and passed almost without discussion.

Would Hamper University Work.

President Charles H. Stokholm of George Washington University states that the passage of the "rider" would seriously affect the university, requiring a complete change in schedules and greater expenditures for additional instructors.

"About 70 per cent of our students are in the government or have private employment," President Stokholm said. "The passage of the 'rider' would mean the changing of these classes to night classes and the firing of an additional 100 persons possessing the qualifications which would increase the tuition and would be a great hardship to those who are now obtaining a college education through their own endeavors."

Action by Garrett Park Citizens.

The citizens of Garrett Park, Md., after meeting in a public assembly Wednesday have framed a resolution urging the senators and representatives from Maryland to do all in their power to defeat the rider. The resolution claims that the Borland proposition proposes to reduce the salaries of the employees affected more than 20 per cent as a result of the increase in hours of labor without a corresponding increase in pay.

The resolution further sets forth that the changes in departmental conditions such as contemplated by the Borland amendment make the public service less desirable and less attractive to persons possessing the qualifications which should be found in government employees, and that "a serious and permanent loss of the quality of the social and business life of Washington; yet this radical measure is proposed to be enacted without any consideration, without the recommendation of a single responsible administrative official, and without giving those who would be most affected by the legislation an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf."

Samuel Gompers Commended.

A resolution also was unanimously passed commending "the efforts of President Samuel Gompers and his associates in the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to prevent the increase in the hours of labor of the executive departments at Washington."



EARLY MARKETING.

PASSPORTS DENIED CITIZENS, IS CLAIM

Must Be Friend of Administration, Says Mr. Mondell, in Seeking Information.

"Unless you are a friend of the administration you cannot get a passport," said Representative Mondell of Wyoming today in a statement regarding two resolutions he introduced in the House.

One resolution asked the Secretary of State to furnish information regarding orders that have been promulgated from the State Department regarding the issuance of passports; the other asked the Secretary of the Treasury for all the facts concerning the guns or armed merchantmen which have been seized from American ports within the past six days.

The second resolution also asks "what orders relative to the use of the armament, either from the owners or the belligerent governments, were carried by the American citizens?"

The statement by Representative Mondell was:

"The administration talks of the abridgment of the rights of American citizens. So far as that goes, the administration has been abridging the rights of Americans to travel at sea for several months. It is exceedingly difficult to get a passport from the State Department. Unless you are a friend of the administration, or can show that your business is of the most extreme importance, you cannot get a passport. It is a most rigid examination before you are allowed to travel on the sea, although the administration talks about upholding American rights."

"A naturalized American from a state, desiring to go to Ireland, where his mother was on her deathbed, obtained a passport only after I had resented on my word of honor as a gentleman and a member of Congress that his request was genuine. He even wanted me to make an affidavit that his mother was sick in Ireland. I desire to know while the administration is talking about the 'abridgment of American rights,' how many Americans have been denied their rights by the arbitrary refusal of the State Department to issue passports."

420 PERSONS ARE KILLED

WHEN 42 SHIPS ARE LOST

LONDON, March 3.—An official communication concerning marine losses says:

"British wrecks reported to the board of trade in February aggregated sixty-nine, involving a loss of 420 persons. Included in the wrecks were forty-two steamships of a total tonnage of 56,896.

"Ten of these steamships were sunk by enemy warships with a loss of 176 lives, one by a mine or submarine with a loss of eight lives, and one by a bomb from a Zeppelin with a loss of thirteen lives.

"Of twenty-seven sailing ships lost, six were sunk by enemy warships."

GERMAN STEAMER SINKS

The Delta Reported to Have Struck Mine Field.

LONDON, March 3, 4:58 p.m.—The German steamer Delta, from Aprenade, is believed to have struck a German mine field south of the sound and founded, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. Wreckage from the Delta has washed ashore.

WHITE HOUSE IS SATISFIED WITH THE SENATE'S ACTION

President Determined to Have Straight-out Vote on Floor of House on Warning Resolution, However.

It was said at the White House that the action of the Senate today in tabling the Gore resolution was satisfactory and met the wishes of President Wilson. It was added that attention now would be concentrated on the situation in the House.

The President, it developed today, after he had conferred with Acting Chairman Pou of the rules committee, is determined to have a vote on the floor of the House, even if a special rule containing a resolution is required to get it. He conferred for half an hour with Mr. Pou today. Mr. Pou declined to discuss the conference, but said the rules committee, he thought, would stand by the President.

No Resolution Agreed Upon.

Insistence that a vote be taken by the rules committee action if necessary came after varying reports as to the has been agreed upon in the committee on the resolution. As yet no resolution has been agreed upon in the committee, which will command a majority vote to reach some kind of an agreement to be reported by it. Chairman Flood expressed the hope that a satisfactory resolution would be drawn today and reported shortly after the committee meets at 2:30 this afternoon.

Administration leaders in the House are hopeful that it will be unnecessary to report a resolution in a rule. It is taken for granted that republicans would fight such a rule, and with one exception such action is unprecedented.

It would also be a setback to the President to have him to turn to the rules committee after being defeated in foreign affairs, it is argued.

Mr. Pou has told members of the rules committee that he regards the present situation above partisan politics, and for that reason there will be no secret session of the committee to arrive at some plan of action. He wants a non-partisan vote in the present situation.

Pro-German Influence Felt.

It was evident during the day that pro-German influence was agitating strongly in favor of a motion in both houses to table. It was considered by them that motions to table would not be clean-cut victories for the President, as under parliamentary law, a motion to table may mean that it can be brought forward again at any time.

Some of the President's friends strongly urged that he accept nothing in either house but straight-out votes for or against the resolution. The legislative branch of the government feels.

They wondered why he would accept a vote to table in the Senate, which is strongly with him, and insist upon a straight vote in the House, where the explanation appeared to be that the President absolutely knows what to expect in the Senate. In the future, while in the House he would not wish to have the legislative condition left where it could again be called up or to have a vote that would not be accepted by the country as final or definite.

Senator Owen, colleague of Senator Gore, who amazed the Senate with a motion to table after being defeated in the entrance of the United States into the European war might render a service to civilization, conferred with the President this morning, and said later he had found Senator Gore's account entirely without foundation.

Went to Learn Exact Status.

Senator Owen went to the White House at the request of several other senators to learn the exact status of the international situation before the Senate voted on the Gore resolution warning Americans off armed ships.

Senator Owen said he would support

'WARNING' RESOLUTION IS TABLED IN SENATE BY A VOTE OF 68 TO 14

Action Regarded as Victory for President Senator Gore Endeavors to Save the Measure.

By Parliamentary Move Oklahoma Solon Offers Amendment Making Loss of American Life By U-Boat Attack Cause for War.

By a vote of 68 to 14, a greater majority than they expected, administration forces in the Senate today tabled Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of the European belligerents and thereby finally quelled the agitation which has embarrassed President Wilson in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

Senator Gore's resolution, a substitute by Senator McCumber, a republican, and an attempt by Senator Gore to strengthen his original proposal, all were defeated at one time on a roll call on a motion by Senator James, one of the administration whips, to table them. The administration victory in the Senate transferred the fight to the House.

Senator Gore himself voted to table his resolution. Senators Chamberlain and O'Gorman were the only democrats to vote against the administration. The other twelve anti-administration votes were all republican.

PARTY LINES NOT DRAWN.

The roll call showed forty-seven democrats and twenty-one republicans voting to table the resolution. Twelve republicans and two democrats voted against the motion to table.

When the vote was taken, however, the resolution had been stripped of its warning to American citizens not to travel upon armed merchant vessels of the belligerents.

In place of this warning had been inserted a provision that the sinking of an armed merchantman, without warning, by a German submarine, resulting in the death of an American citizen, would be a cause for war between the United States and the German empire.

The whole meaning of the resolution had been changed in the twinkling of an eye by a quick parliamentary move on the part of Senator Gore.

The Senate had assembled to vote on a motion to table the Gore resolution, the leaders on both sides having approved the plan, for such a motion would end all debate. It was known beyond all doubt that the Senate would support the President and would table the Gore resolution by a large majority.

Senator Gore Springs Surprise.

As the roll was about to be called, Senator Gore asserted his right under the rules of the Senate to amend his resolution before it was voted upon. He was permitted to perfect his resolution. And by such action he was able to prevent the Senate from voting down his original resolution.

The vote of the Senate, however, must be considered a virtual and overwhelming victory for the President. The very fact that Senator Gore amended his resolution so as to give it a meaning diametrically opposite to its original meaning is considered evidence of the weakness of the original resolution in the Senate.

The text of the amendment to his resolution was as follows: "The sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchantman, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

Stick to Support of President.

As soon as the amendment had been offered, it was evident that, without debate, the senators must cast their votes upon a new question, exactly opposite to that for which they had assembled to vote.

Believing that the parliamentary trick would be evident to the entire world, and that they could best express their willingness to support the President by voting as they would have done on the original resolution, supporters of the President in the Senate, including Senator Lodge and many other republicans, voted "aye" on the motion to table.

The scene in the Senate today has been for years. The galleries were crowded to their utmost with hundreds of persons stood in the corridors unable to obtain entrance. On the floor of the Senate scores of members of the Senate lined the walls. Every member of the Senate, except a few who were sick or away from Washington, was in his seat. The tension in the air was manifest long before the question of voting on the Gore resolution came up.

Senator Stone Starts Proceedings.

As soon as the introduction of petitions, bills, resolutions and reports had been completed, Senator Stone, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, who is opposed to the President in his present policy regarding the intervention in the European war, declared his willingness to co-operate with the President to get a vote on the question of warning Americans off armed merchantmen, asked that the Gore resolution be laid before the Senate.

Towering beside the senator from Missouri, Senator James of Kentucky, an ardent supporter of the President, was in his seat at the same time as Senator Stone.

"I move that the resolution of Mr. Gore, the senator from Oklahoma, and all amendments and substitutes thereto be laid on the table, and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays," said Senator James.

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"On this resolution as amended I vote aye."

Laughter swept over the Senate gallery as the clash ended. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, speaking so quickly that no one could prevent him, "I respectfully vote aye on this amended resolution."

Senator Ashurst, who sat beside him, groaned loudly, "I regretfully vote the Vice President. When the roll call

Mr. Gore Gets in Amendment.

"A question of personal privilege," interrupted Senator Gore, "I have the right to modify my resolution, under the rules of the Senate. I demand to be allowed to use that sacred right."

"Mr. President," shouted Senator